

ANUARY 13, 1868.

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TO LET.  
situated in Queen's Road,  
at present occupied by  
Marsh & Co.  
apply to  
F. ATKINSON & Co.  
September, 1867.

TO LET.  
Strong GODOWNS on  
No. 63.

AVIN THOMPSON,  
IBB. LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
ember 16, 1867.

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ROOMS on Second Floor  
of the Undersigned,  
at present occupied by  
Co. Possession can be  
any to  
G. DUBOST & Co.,  
ember 6, 1867.

TO LET.  
rooms, suitable for Offices,  
acing the Praya, West.  
S. HOOK SON & Co.,  
ember 3, 1867.

TO LET.  
part of a HOUSE situated  
Road Central.  
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RE AND STORAGE.  
ed will undertake to land  
Coals, and other Mer-  
tow Boats, and to receive  
AGE in First-class Gra-  
Moderate Terms.  
S. WALKER & Co.  
arch 4, 1866.

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OF  
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DE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF  
HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
DE BOOK & VADE ME-  
TRAVELLERS MERCHANTS,  
IN GENERAL.  
20 MAPS AND PLANS  
by  
RS. F. G. S. H. M. O. S.,  
LATE H. M. C. S.,  
KING, LIRUT, R. M. A.

N. TURNER & Co.  
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his work includes detailed  
importing SIZES and MONU-  
the CLIMATE, and GEOLOGY  
of each Port and in  
with HISTORICAL Notices  
alls respecting the rise and  
local characteristics of the  
settlements. To these par-  
ed summaries and statistics  
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cent official returns, accom-  
pitive detail of the varied  
ich foreign commerce is  
with statements respect-  
GURNEY, and EXCHAN-  
GEMENT DISTANCES,  
SAGE Money. Hints, and  
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tute and mode of judge-  
required settlements, are  
combined with notes on  
ters and MORS of living.  
furnishing similar partic-  
devoted to Hongkong, historical  
sketch forming a  
of the chief events which  
public attention between  
including POLITICAL EVENTS,  
GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the  
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is a ready means of refer-  
er.

going work contains the fol-  
and Plains, several hitherto  
Hongkong (Island of  
y of Victoria), Canton,  
Amoy, Foochow, Formosa  
wan and Tamany, Taku,  
Ningpo, Yang-tze-kiang,  
British settlement Tien-  
kiang, Tientsin, Tung-  
low to Peking; Peking  
Chinese Islands, Nankin,  
isaki, (harbors and neig-  
Yokohama, Yokohama, and  
bay, Bakodadi, an enga-  
ns of Japan, and a chart  
the main steam routes of the  
1867.

貨波早主隻今  
物如日名有  
或有揚美厘  
格客往那船  
者欲星雜  
附架夫船

# CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1439. 1868. HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1868.

# MAIL

日月二十年卯丁治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30,  
Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-  
born Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San  
Francisco.

CHINA.—Sawford, Drown & Co., Amoy,  
Giles & Co., Foochow, Thompson &  
Co., Shanghai, H. Fogg & Co., Ma-  
nchu, C. Kammer & Co., etc.

## New Advertisements.

### THEATRE LISITANO.

HONGKONG.

Novelty! Variety!! Attraction !!

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF THE FIRST  
PERFORMANCE OF

MAURICE DE SOLLA'S ENGLISH CONCERT & BUR-  
LESQUE TRouPE.

Who will give their  
SECOND GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

Wednesday Evening,  
JANUARY 16th, 1868.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to hold six Persons, \$18.

Stage Box to hold four Persons, \$12.

Single Tickets, \$3.

Tickets may be had at Messrs Lane,  
Crawford & Co., where a plan of the  
Theatre may be seen, and Seats reserved.  
Also at the Hotel de Europe and at the  
Theatre door on the night of Performance.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9  
p.m. precisely.

Musical Director,

Mr. MAURICE DE SOLLA,  
Business Manager.

Mr. EDWARD W. LEWIS,  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

16th

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT PARTY,

AND

GRAND EXHIBITION OF ILLUMI-  
NATED PAINTINGS.

THURSDAY,

the 16th January, at 12 o'clock Noon,

at the Godowns of Messrs S. D. BURROWS  
& Sons, Wan-chai.

JOHN BRYAN,  
Manager.

HONGKONG READING SOCIETY.

THE Third READINGS of this Society,  
organized more directly for the amuse-  
ment of men in Garrison and in harbour,  
will be given on WEDNESDAY EVEN-  
ING, at Seven o'clock, in the London  
MISSION SCHOOL ROOM, Aberdeen Street,  
Henry Murray, Esq., has kindly consented  
to read a few select scenes, from "King  
Learn," and other gentlemen will assist.  
The Readings will not extend to later than  
8.45.

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

16th

PASSENGERS.

Per *Cediz*, Messrs Daniels, R. N. and  
Hatto, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Alabes*, Mr. J. E. Perpetuo and 4  
Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The Spanish ship *Alabes*, from Havana,  
reports variable weather and winds, nearly  
all the passage to Hongkong, 152 days out.  
On 28th October, signalled a British Ship  
showing No. 0,592 2nd Distinguishing Pennant,  
from Liverpool bound to Calcutta in  
lat. 32° 45' S. and long. 00° 08' E., 59 days  
out; on 8th November, the British  
barque *Ocean Spray*, from Newcastle, n.s.w.,  
bound to Hongkong, in lat. 39° 42' S. and  
long. 15° 18' E., 70 days out; on 19th Dec.,  
spoke the British ship *Sarah Mary*, from  
Cardiff to Shanghai, 130 days out, in lat.  
8° 05' S. and long. 125° 34' E.

The British steamer *Cediz*, from Yokohama,  
reports a few days out, from the  
Takao, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Alabes*, Mr. J. E. Perpetuo and 4  
Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORT.

the 16th January, 1868, at Noon,

ON BOARD.—

For account of whom it may concern,

The British Barque

"BRAGANZA,"

of 398 Tons Register, as she now lies in  
this Harbour.

The Hull, Lower Masts and Rigging,  
with the Starboard Anchor and Cable,  
will be put up in one Lot; the remainder  
of the Inventory, Tackle, &c. will be sold  
separately.

TERMS.—Cash upon fall of the hammer  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The Vessel and Inventory will be at pur-  
chaser's risk, immediately after being  
knocked down.

Hongkong, January 8, 1868.

16th

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THURSDAY,

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ON BOARD.—

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Hongkong, January 8, 1868.

16th

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FRIDAY,

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ON BOARD.—

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Hongkong, January 8, 1868.

16th

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FRIDAY,

the 17th January, 1868, at Noon,

ON BOARD.—

For account of whom it may concern,



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SIXTEEN Dollars (\$16) will be given for a Copy of William's Cantonese Dictionary, if in good condition. Address "DICTIONARY," China Mail Office, Hongkong, January 14, 1868.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1868.

## OUR "RAJAH."

RESIDENTS in Hongkong will be somewhat astonished to hear that a former resident in the colony has blossomed into a full-blown Rajah. Mr. Torrey, formerly of Messrs. Parker & Co., was the fortunate or unfortunate individual. We are not disposed to carp at Mr. Torrey's being acknowledged as Rajah, Muific, or if he likes, Grand Patriarch of any portion of the earth's surface which is not already under British jurisdiction, but cannot help noting as significant the official recognition which it is said has been accorded to him, less we fear upon the strength of his own claims, than as a convenient cover wherewith to justify American intervention in Borneo. It is but natural that the United States should desire in these seas some territorial acquisition at a depot for their naval forces untrammelled by the close proximity of British and French settlements; and Great Britain can most certainly throw stones at such a project. There are however other signs of a growing taste for "annexation" which, viewed almost with pleasure by other nations, is as yet confined to the American continent, and likely to lead to trouble if carried out to the extent advocated by some American journals. Alaska has been bought and serious speculations are being made as to the probability of the U. S. becoming the owners of Hawaii on similar terms. The Laysan Islands are another coveted spot by the American Government, while reports more or less true respecting their intentions at Woosah have been flying about—unfounded for the most part, it may be, but indicative of the eager way they are quoted and enlarged upon by U. S. papers of the rise of a new or, hitherto, unexpressed desire to see the Stars and Stripes floating over other portions of the globe than that discovered by Columbus. We do not pretend to draw very significant deductions from these facts, but simply note them as interesting to residents in the Far East at this moment. Mean-while we hope our colonial Rajah will enjoy his new position and keep his subjects (popularly supposed to be chiefly monkeys) in good order.

## MR. BURLINGAME'S CHINESE MISSION.

We have received from a valued correspondent in the North the following letter which we insert, not as expressing our own views upon the subjects to which it refers, but as stating in plain language the chief objections which have been raised to the appointment of Mr. Burlingame. The concluding paragraph is significant, and we have good reason to believe that the French Minister has been in judicious enough to talk openly of coercing Mr. Hart. Such an attempt necessarily be a failure so long as he remains in Chinese employ, but the Couthy L'Albiniard intends it is said, to induce the Chinese to supersede Mr. Hart by the Baron de Meritens. Speaking in a purely political point of view, we may fervently say "Lord deliver us" from such a result of French diplomacy.

The subject of Mr. Burlingame's Mission or Embassy, as it is somewhat pompously termed, still fresh in the public memory and is still the theme of conversation and correspondence. That the term embassy is a misnomer is apparent to all, as the difference between an envoy extraordinary and an ambassador consists in the fact that an envoy may be accredited to a court without being given into personal intercourse with its sovereign, whereas an Ambassador is specially accredited by his own sovereign to the ruler of the country to whom he is appointed. Neither in his capacity as U. S. Minister, nor in his newly-awarded appointment as Chinese Ambassador, has Mr. Burlingame had the honour of an interview with the son of Heaven, and his rank, anomalous and equivocal at the best, will not be magnified by any such pretensions to the position of an Ambassador. It would be impossible for the most ardent hater of American governmental institutions to wish for a more practical commentary upon Yankee diplomacy and diplomatists than is afforded by Mr. Burlingame's acceptance of the appointment under discussion. Let any one imagine the appointment of Chinese envoy offered to the Minister of France, of Russia, Prussia, Great Britain, or even of Spain. He would be a bold Chinaman who would venture in good faith to make such a proposition to the representative of any of the European powers. Our "Auld Alliance" friends will of course say that it is a mere question of "dollar" with all, but Europeans may safely reply that the "Almighty Dollar" without induced an European diplomatist to tell himself and his services to the Court to which he has been accredited. Nor is it only in the appointment of an envoy that the anomaly will be manifest. The Chinese are responsible for their failure. The Russian is the only European power that has hitherto kept aloof from his schemes. He worked hard for a foreign Customs establishment in Mongolia, but Mr. Vangai quietly set his face against it, and the project fell through.

I am afraid that Mr. Hart is too much for our minister at Peking. He is apparently master of the situation in the north at present, and in no instance so completely as in the appointment of Mr. Burlingame. It is true that he has based over several gentlemen in the Customs service who have expected, and not unreasonably, that such an appointment might have fallen to their share. High as the pay in the Customs service is, no career offers so prospect of distinction, to those gentlemen of education and ability

into its ranks. That persons of certain ability and position may be induced to enter the Customs Service, by the high pay offered, is undoubtedly true, but if every post which looks more honourable or pleasurable than usual is taken from the Customs Service and given to outsiders with a view to strengthening the personal standing of the Inspector General, we may safely predict that the top of the service which is fairly respectable now will certainly fail, and none but men of an inferior class will enter. There are many gentlemen in the Chinese service whose knowledge of the language might fairly entitle them to look forward to the post of Secretary to a Chinese Embassy, and that the British representative should allow Mr. Brown to accept the post offered by Mr. Hart, is a slur upon the Customs Service and an injustice to the many qualified interpreters to be found in its ranks. It is reported that Mr. Burlingame intends to visit all the Treaty Ports with the exception of Newchwang and Formosa before his departure for San Francisco. The representative of France at Peking is most decidedly opposed to the Mission and protests against any other than a Chinese representing Chinese interests in Europe. It is rumoured that H. E. the Comte L'Albiniard intends next year to represent the political action of Mr. Hart, and to compel him to confine his attention to Customs' matters. Should the Chinese make a stand, the Tuliars will, it is rumoured, induce England to take joint action with France in refusing permission to the subjects of either country to enter the Chinese Service. This difficulty which is at the best but prospective, will no doubt be met by the Inspector General and to encourage the growth of that influence which he is acquiring over the Chinese mind. When the Treaty of Tientsin stipulated that British subjects were to be at liberty to assist the Chinese in the collection of Maritime Customs, it was in the contemplation of either of the contracting parties that such collectors of Customs were to become the political advisers of the Chinese. Lord Elgin scarcely contemplated I should fancy, such an unusual metamorphosis as the transmutation of a revenue collector into a political power at Peking.

Mr. de Solla's troupe announced another performance for to-morrow evening at the Theatre Lusitano, and from their success on the first night a full house may be fairly expected.

The following letter has obtained circulation in the North. As the matter it refers to is exciting a good deal of interest, on account of its possible effect on the future, we print it, so that it may reach America in our Overland edition of the "Great Republic," which sails on Thursday.]

Sixty-four have been looking anxiously during the past week for an expression of opinion in the Shanghai press on Mr. Burlingame's appointment as Chinese Ambassador to Europe, but up to the present he is a collector of customs—let him be so; but then where is the necessity for the permanent residence at the Capital? If he unites the character of political with his other duties, let such be clearly understood, and let his position be recognised and defined by the foreign powers and the Chinese Government. Until some such arrangement is made it may at any time prove an impediment and an obstacle at a critical moment of our international relations.

But to return to Mr. Burlingame:—Admitting for a moment that his mission is a purely Chinese idea, we are on the point to inquire as to what its object may be. If it has reference solely to the revision of the Treaty, then it must mean either of two things—viz.: that the Chinese are prepared to adopt progressive measures, or are on the contrary inclined to retrograde or stand still.

If progress be the import of the mission, there is no need for Mr. Burlingame; the Chinese authorities will

be well represented by the representatives of the foreign powers, only too happy to welcome any step in advance. There is no necessity for an intermediate in a case such as this, a concession will come with better grace from their own lips, and will be the more readily accepted as genuine and sincere. If, however, as is highly probable, the mission implies a retrograde movement, an effort on the part of the Chinese to stay the action of the Treaty powers, as the Japanese did with regard to the opening of Osaka some three years ago, then we must look upon Mr. Burlingame merely as a special pleader—a mercenary (I use the word in no derogatory sense) paid for his services, and employed by a feeble and impotent government to try and extort from the European powers that they themselves despise of obtaining from the indulgence of the foreign representatives in China. Whether Mr. Burlingame and his mission will be received in Europe under such circumstances is questionable in the extreme. What have the home governments to do with interlopers or special pleaders of this description? Great Britain and France and Prussia ought to be able to conduct their own affairs directly with the Chinese government without the intervention of go-betweens. Cannot our minister (British) manage the affairs of His Majesty's government in China without reference to Mr. Hart or Mr. Burlingame? News of the 11th instant, it would seem as if the foreign world at Peking were taken by surprise at the project.

I could as well believe, however, that the scheme was the spontaneous conception of a Chinaman, as a Chinaman would of his own accord suggest the establishment of a Foreign office at Peking—under the entire control and management of foreigners. To do this, Mr. Hart intends it is said, to induce the Chinese to supersede Mr. Hart by the Baron de Meritens. Speaking in a purely political point of view, we may fervently say "Lord deliver us" from such a result of French diplomacy.

We have received from a valued correspondent in the North the following letter which we insert, not as expressing our own views upon the subjects to which it refers, but as stating in plain language the chief objections which have been raised to the appointment of Mr. Burlingame. The concluding paragraph is significant, and we have good reason to believe that the French Minister has been in judicious enough to talk openly of coercing Mr. Hart. Such an attempt necessarily be a failure so long as he remains in Chinese employ, but the Couthy L'Albiniard intends it is said, to induce the Chinese to supersede Mr. Hart by the Baron de Meritens. Speaking in a purely political point of view, we may fervently say "Lord deliver us" from such a result of French diplomacy.

The subject of Mr. Burlingame's Mission or Embassy, as it is somewhat pompously termed, still fresh in the public memory and is still the theme of conversation and correspondence. That the term embassy is a misnomer is apparent to all, as the difference between an envoy extraordinary and an ambassador consists in the fact that an envoy may be accredited to a court without being given into personal intercourse with its sovereign, whereas an Ambassador is specially accredited by his own sovereign to the ruler of the country to whom he is appointed.

Mr. Hart has taken up his permanent residence at Peking, he has been gradually working his way into influence both amongst foreign and native officials. His progress has been quiet and stealthy, but not the less steadily and certain. Without the assumption of any importance he has gradually gained a hold over the native mind, and his position is now so secure amongst the Chinese that he has positively become a power in the capital. Very little of importance in connection with the foreign affairs is now transacted at Peking in which Mr. Hart has not potential voice. Of course he never appears in such matters as the position of an Ambassador. It would be impossible for the most ardent hater of American governmental institutions to wish for a more practical commentary upon Yankee diplomacy and diplomatists than is afforded by Mr. Burlingame's acceptance of the appointment under discussion. Let any one imagine the appointment of Chinese envoy offered to the Minister of France, of Russia, Prussia, Great Britain, or even of Spain. He would be a bold Chinaman who would venture in good faith to make such a proposition to the representative of any of the European powers.

Our "Auld Alliance" friends will of course say that it is a mere question of "dollar" with all, but Europeans may safely reply that the "Almighty Dollar" without induced an European diplomatist to tell himself and his services to the Court to which he has been accredited. Nor is it only in the appointment of an envoy that the anomaly will be manifest. The Chinese are responsible for their failure. The Russian is the only European power that has hitherto kept aloof from his schemes. He worked hard for a foreign Customs establishment in Mongolia, but Mr. Vangai quietly set his face against it, and the project fell through.

The Bulletin says:—"The formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States Government took place to-day (October 18th), Capt. Peteschaurff acting as Commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major-General Rousseau on behalf of the United States. At 3 o'clock p.m. a battalion of United States troops were drawn up in line in front of the Governor's residence, where the transfer took place. By 8 o'clock, a

large concourse of people assembled, who were eager witnesses of the ceremonies. Precisely at the last named hour the Russian fort and fleet fired salutes in honor of the lowering of the Russian flag, but the flag would not come down. In lowering, it tore its entire width, close by the halyards, and floated from a cross tree some 40 feet from the ground. Three Russian sailors then attempted to ascend the inch-and-a-half guy ropes, supporting the flag staff, but each failed to reach their national emblem. A fourth ascended in a boatswain's chair, and seizing the flag threw it down directly beneath him. But the motion of the wind carried it off. This singular incident created quite a sensation among the spectators. Five minutes after the lowering of the Russian flag, the Stars and Stripes went easily and gracefully up, displaying free and handsome. The United States steamers Osprey and Reindeer at the same time hauled the event by firing salutes. As the Russian flag was lowered, Capt. Peteschaurff stepped forward and addressed Gen. Rousseau as follows: "General, as Commissioner of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, I now transfer and deliver the Territory of Russian America, ceded by His Majesty, to the United States." Gen. Rousseau said in response, as the American flag ascended: "Captain, as Commissioner on behalf of the United States Government, I receive and accept the same accordingly." Several ladies witnessed the ceremony, among them the Princess Makatsoff, Mrs. Gen. Davis and Mrs. Maj. Wood. The Princess wept and

cried, as the Russian flag went down. The transfer was conducted throughout in a purely diplomatic and business-like manner.

Neither banquets nor speech-making followed. The entire negotiations were transacted in a few hours.

The Osprey, with the Russian and American Commissioners on board, steamed into the harbor at 11 o'clock this forenoon (October 18th) and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a dozen American flags floated over the newly-born American town of Sitka.

Wing Cheong Yeen v. Lucy Yok Fei, \$500, for money lent.—Defendant, who was formerly a comprador to Mr. T. C. Ladd, at the West Point Rice Mills, obtained a loan of \$100 at two different times (\$200) from the plaintiff, who is a student at the Roman Catholic College, which, with heavy interest up to the present, summed up the amount claimed. Defendant, however, denied the loan entirely, and it devolved upon plaintiff (who was represented by Mr. Hazelton) to prove the loan.

Mr. D. R. Caldwell, with other witnesses, proved that with sufficient clearness, and two promissory notes were produced, which were identified by the witness as having been made by defendant. Mr. Caldwell said that defendant had hitherto admitted the claim, till now, but had stated that other two compradors were involved in the transaction. He (Mr. C.) believed that the money was advanced by defendant to his master, Mr. Ladd, who had been since adjudicated bankrupt; and defendant said that it was very hard to have to pay the interest so long upon money which was advanced by his employer. Defendant had two names, or the official positions they hold. Our government is desirous of acquiring naval stations in the Atlantic, and thus far has been unsuccessful in its attempts to purchase a portion of St. Domingo, and the Danish Islands of St. Thomas and St. John. We have in the Pacific ocean a far larger mercantile marine requiring a place of rendezvous under our flag in any other sea. The efforts we are making to increase our commerce in Asia, and to obtain a quiet transportation across the continent by the Pacific Railroad, point to these Islands as desirable to insure the benefits expected from the great enterprise.

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Mr. Hazelton said that the defendant was Mr. Ladd for the recovery of the money, and that Ladd became bankrupt in consequence. He (Mr. H.) appeared for defendant.

Defendant, on being called upon for his case, was cautioned by His Honor, but he persisted in going into the defense. He said that Lucy Yok Fei was a man who was in Ladd's employ, but who left some time since; he was not Lucy Yok Fei, and was not liable. Lucy Yok Fei was a friend of his, but was not a reason why the summons should have been served upon him. Plaintiff and his mother had both asked the money from this York Fei, and he had promised to pay after he got another situation. He answered the summons because he was afraid judgment would be given against him.

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## Post-Office Notifications

The Mails for SWATOW, MOKE, AND FOOCHOW, & TUNMING, will be closed at 7.30 A.M., on Thursday next, the 16th instant, instead of 9 A.M., the time previously notified.

## MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."

The Contract Packet "ORISSA" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for TUNMING, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. of that day.

After 11 A.M. all Letters, &c., will be chargeable in addition to the usual postage with a *late fee* of 18 cents for each Letter and two cents for each Newspaper, Book, & Pattern of Patterns. The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 1 P.M., and for Newspapers, Books or Patterns, Noon on the 16th January.

Further late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom will be posted on board the Packet from 1.30 to 1.50 P.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a line of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 11 A.M. will not be forwarded unless the *late fee* as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted on the morning of the Packet's departure will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "late fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1834, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those thereto specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony, or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, January 2, 1867. 15a

CORRESPONDENCE intended to be forwarded per the Pacific Mail S. S. Co's Steamer "GREAT REPUBLIC" in the Mail for Yokohama, San Francisco, and the United States of America generally, will be received up to 2 o'clock P.M. on Thursday, the 16th instant. Such correspondence must be supercanceled at the Post-Office, the Colonial Postage on this will be paid in the Postage Stamps of this Colony, the letter rate of postage, viz.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Post Master General,  
General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, January 14, 1868. 15a

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 4th January, 1868, will be published No. 1 of a New Volume of the

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

A General Weekly Newspaper, having already a larger circulation in the Out-ports than any other paper.

Subscribers wishing numbers to complete Volumes 1 & 2 should apply early, as some of them are nearly out of print.

Shanghai, December 10, 1867. 15a

Published weekly. Subscription (Exclusive of postage) Tls. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

## SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,

AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVISIONAL COURTS OF CHINA

AND.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts; Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week; Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January 1, 1867.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Post Master General,  
General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, January 14, 1868. 15a

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the

Subscribers to the VICTORY LIBRARY

AND READING ROOMS, will be held at the

CLUB, LOSATKO, at 4.30 P.M.

EDWARD H. PRICE,  
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard, 15a

Hongkong, January 8, 1868. 15a

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned is

REMOVED to GAGE STREET, Corner

of Lyndhurst Terrace.

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & CO.

Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 15a

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. A. H. PRICE

AND READING ROOMS, will be removed to their old Premises in the

Cathedral.

Hongkong, December 23, 1867. 15a

NOTICE.

THE Ship-chandlery BUSINESS of the

Undersigned has been temporarily

removed to Scott's Lane, No. 33.

FRERKS, RODATZ & CO.

Hongkong, December 9, 1867. 15a

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Undersigned is removed to the Premises formerly occupied by

Messrs. SAWTH KENNEDY & CO., Queen's Road.

EDWARD SCHELIASS & CO.

Hongkong, November 30, 1867. 15a

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have this day removed

their STORE from Praya East to

the PREMISES, No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD

Central, formerly occupied by the

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

MADEWEN & CO.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1867. 15a

NOTICE.

THE above Company is now prepared to

LAND or SHIP Cargo in first-class

Lighters, and to take the entire discharge

of Ships by Contract. Also to STONE

Goods in first class Granite Godowns at

moderate Rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,

Managers.

Hongkong, December 17, 1867. 15a

NOTICE.

THE above Company is now prepared to

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